

*commutatum*; while *Hitchcock*, no. 477, from Alva, Florida and looking as if unretrievable if it became mixed with the other two, is cited as *P. Joorii*. Both identifications seem correct and they reemphasize the lack of specific differences between *P. Joorii* and *P. commutatum*.

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## A NEW SPECIES OF EUPHRASIA FROM NORTH-WESTERN CANADA

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(Plate 278)

**Euphrasia subarctica** sp. nov. Planta 2–14 cm. alta; caulis gracilis, raro ramosus, atropurpureus, albo-pilosus, internodiis inferioribus 1–2.5 cm. longis, et ramis brevibus divergentibus. Folia et bracteae glabra, vel tenuiter scabra praecipue ad margines, 7 mm. longa plerumque breviora crasse dentata 3–4 dentibus acutis aristatis; folia inferiora apice obtusa vel rotundata. Flores in axilli plurimorum foliorum, conferti ad apicem caulis. Corolla 3–3.5 mm. longa; labium superius bilobatum, inferiore brevius; lobi laterales labii inferioris divergentes, medio angustiores; lobi emarginati vel undulati, basi flavescentes, ad apicem violacei, medio linea notati. Capsula oblongo-obovata, retuso-acuminata, calycis dentes aristatos aequans.

Plant 2–14 cm. high; stem slender, rarely branched, blackish purple, white-pilose, with the lower internodes 1–2.5 cm. long, and with branches short and spreading. Leaves and bracts glabrous or sparingly scabrous especially toward the margins, 7 mm. long, usually less, coarsely dentate with 3–4 teeth, the teeth acute and aristate-tipped, the apex of the lower leaves usually obtuse or rounded. Flowers borne in the axils of most of the leaves, gradually crowded toward the apex of the stem. Corolla 3–3.5 mm. long, upper lip bilobed, shorter than the lower, the lateral lobes of the lower lip divergent, narrower than the middle lobe; the lobes emarginate or undulate, yellowish at the base, violet toward the apex, with a greenish median line. Fruiting capsule oblong-obovate, retuse-acuminate, as long as the aristate calyx-lobes.—Damp crevices in shore rocks just east of Sand Pt., Lake Athabaska, Sept. 6, no. 4633 (TYPE). With flowers and maturing capsules. Specimens collected in “brush-land and open woods, near Fairbanks, Alaska,” by *L. F. Henderson*, Aug. 2, 1932 (no. 15118) have also been studied and found to match the type material very closely.

The strongly bilobed upper lip of the corolla and the aristate tothing of the leaves place this plant clearly with *E. arctica* and *E. hudsoniana*, but its small flowers (3–3.5 mm.) immediately distinguish it from these and their relatives. Further, it differs from *E. hudsoniana*

in having the rare branches short and spreading instead of long and erect, much smaller bracts (less than 7 mm. long), corolla-lobes yellowish at the base with a median greenish line instead of "whitish with pale violet lines," and the lateral lobes of the lower lip more divergent. From *E. arctica* it differs also in having the teeth of its bracts aristate instead of merely acute. The writer is indebted to Professor M. L. Fernald for first calling his attention to the outstanding characters which set off this species.

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#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 278

FIG. 1, *EUPHRASIA SUBARCTICA*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  natural size; FIG. 2, upper stem-leaves and flowers, 3  $\times$  natural size; FIGS. 3, 4, side and top views of flower, about 10  $\times$  natural size.

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*APIOS AMERICANA* Med.—Though *Apios americana* is cited correctly in Index Kewensis as published by Medikus in 1787 in Vorles. Churpf. Phys.-oekon. Gesellsch. II. 355, thus showing clearly that the name has priority over *Apios tuberosa* Moench. Meth. 165 (1794), the binomial *Apios americana* does not seem to have been adopted by any author, American or foreign. The only mention I find is by Taubert in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.—3, p. 365 (1894) who says under *Apios*: "5 Arten, davon *A. tuberosa* Mnch. und *A. americana* Med. in Nordamerika," apparently assuming that these names represent different species, since both appear in Index Kewensis as valid species. The reason for the neglect of this name is without doubt the great rarity of the periodical in which Medikus published *Apios americana*. It cannot be found in any American library, but there is a copy of Vorlesungen der Physikalisch-oekonomischen Gesellschaft, published in 5 volumes from 1784–1789, in the British Museum (Natural History) which I consulted last year when in London. Through the kindness of Dr. J. E. Dandy I have before me an exact copy of the description of *Apios* and *Apios americana* which is one of the 108 genera of Leguminosae treated by Medikus in a paper entitled "Versuch einer neuen Lehrart." The genus which is usually credited to Moench (1794) is well characterized by Medikus and there is also a full description of *A. americana* with the citation of *Glycine Apios* L. as a synonym. The generic name is cited by Medikus as "*Apios* Corn." and in turning to Cornut one finds in his Canaden-